AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, BY COMNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL,

At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. bre 11 o'clock, if possible.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853.
The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each tate. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen
April, 1852. Tennessee-Legislature Whig.

BENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.

are Free-soilers of	r Abolit	ionists; U., those elec	ted a
	L, those	elected as Southern or	State
Rights men.	ALC: A L	the second second	ere ere
以 2000年 1000年 1000年 1000年			Term
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN. E.	xpires.
		Alpheus Feich	1853
Wm. R. King (S. R.)	- 1855	Lewis Cass	1857
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Wm. K. Sebastian	- 1853	David R. Atchison .	1855
Solon Borland	- 1855	Henry S. Geyer	1857
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Clair.
Truman Smith -	- 1855	John P. Hale (F.S.) -	1853
S SHOW CARLE AND ST	- 1857	Moses Norris, jr	1855
CALIFORNIA.	T. J. T. 1914	NEW YORK.	
Wm. M. Gwin	- 1855	Wm. H. Seward (F.S.)	1855
	- 1857	Hamilton Fish	1857
DELAWARE.	052751833	NEW JERSEY.	
Presley Spruance -	- 1855	Jacob W. Miller	1853
James A. Bayard -	- 1857	Robert F. Stockton -	1857
PLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA	1000000
Jackson Morton -	- 1855	Willie P. Mangum -	
Stephen R. Mallory	- 1857	George E. Badger	1855
GEORGIA.	0.535	onio.	
John M. Berrien -	- 1853	Salmon P. Chase(F.S.)	1855
Wm. C. Dawson -	- 1855	Benjamin F. Wade -	1857
INDIANA.	3	PENNSTLVANIA.	
James Whitcomb -	- 1855	James Cooper	1853
Jesse D. Bright -	- 1857	Richard Brodhead, jr.	1857
ILLINOIS,	10 TOFOR E.S.	- RHODE ISLAND.	777
Stephen A. Douglas	- 1853	John H. Clarke	1853
James Shields	- 1855	Charles T. James	1857
IOWA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	622
George W. Jones -	- 1853	R. B. Rhett (S.R.)	1853
Augustus C. Dodge	- 1855	A. P. Butler (S.R.) -	1855
KENTUCKY.	10 AL	TENNESSEE.	40.00
Joseph R. Underwood	4 1853	John Bell	1853
Henry Clay	- 1855	The second secon	1857
LOUISIANA.	201010	TEXAS.	277
Sol. U. Downs (U.)	- 1853	Sam Houston #	1853
Pierre Soule (S. R.)	- 1855	Thomas J. Rusk	1857
MAINE.		VERMONT.	HERR
Jas. W. Bradbury	- 1853	William Upham	1853
Hannibal Hamlin	- 1857	Solomon Foote	1857
MASSACHUSETT		· VIRGINIA.	
John Davis	- 1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.)	1853
Chas. Sumner (F.S.)		Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) -	
WIRELING.	2000	WISCONSTN	17/0-7

Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Freesoilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the

MEMBERS ELECT. 1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 5 George S. Houston

2 James Abercrombie	6 W. R. W. Cobb
	7 Alex. White
3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 4 William R. Smith	1 Mean II mile
4 WHIRM A. SMICH	Nava.
	With the company and the Carlotte Company and the
1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)	
CONNE	OTICUT.
1 Charles Chapman	3 C. F. Cleveland
2 C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour -
TO THE SECOND PROPERTY OF THE SECOND PROPERTY	ORNIA.
1 Edward P. Marshall	2 McCorkle
	WARK.
1 George R. Riddle	
FLOR	IDA:
1 Edward C. Cabell	
GHOI	DGIA.
1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.)	5 E. W. Chastain, (U.)
2 James Johnson, (U.)	6 Junius Hillyer, (U.)
3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.)	7 A. H. Stephens, (U.)
4 Charles Murphy, (U.)	8 Robert Toombs, (U.)
IND	IANA.
1 James Lockhart	6 Willis A. Gorman
2 Cyrus L. Dunham	7 John G. Davis
3 John L. Robinson	8 Daniel Maco
4 Samuel W. Parker	9 Graham N. Fitch
Thomas A. Hendricks	10 Samuel Brenton
The second secon	THE PARTY OF THE P
	5 Wm. A. Richardson
Willis Allen	
	6 Thomas Campbell 7 Richard Fates
3 Orlando B. Ficklin	7 Michard Tales
4 Richard S. Moloney	
	A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF
1 Lincoln L. Clark	2 Bernhardt Henn
EENT	UCKY.
1 Linn Boyd	6 Addison White
2 Benj. E. Grey	7 Humphrey Marshall
3 Presley Ewing	8 John C. Breckinridge
A MINISTER TO Minus	Q J. C. Mason

9 J. C. Mason 10 R. C. Stanton Ephraim K. Smart Washburn, jr. 6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Horace Mann, (F. S.)
9 Orin Fowler
10 Zeno Scutder

3 James I. Conger

4 Willard P. Hall 5 John S. Phelps

1 Amos Tuck, (F. S.) 2 Charles H. Pouslee A Harry Hibbard

ag.

B Preston King (F. S.)

Willard Ives

D Timothy Jenkins

William W. Snow

Heavy Benactt

Leander Babcock

Leander Babcock

Leander Babcock

H. S. Walbridge

William A. Sackett

Ab. M. Schermerhor

Jedediah Hosford.

Reuben Robie

Frederick S. Martin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Hascall

Aug. P. Hascall 2 Obadiah Bowne
2 Denanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haws
5 George Briggs
5 James Brooks
Abraham P. Stevens
Gilbert Dean
William Murray
Murius Schoommaker
Josiah Sutherland, jr.
David L. Seymour

*R. W. Weightman, (del.)

2 John Welsh
3 James M. Gaylord
4 Alexander Harper
5 William F. Hunter
5 John Johnson
Joseph Cable
David K. Cartter
Eben Neuton, (F. S.)
J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
N. S. Townsend David T. Disney
L. D. Cumpbell, (F
Hiram Bell
Benjamin Stanton
Alfred P. Egerton
Frederick Green
Nelson Barrere
John L. Taylor
Edson B. Olds
Charles Sweetser
Geome H Breeby

o o o o o but 1	Dane, (del.)
PENNSY	ILVANIA.
homas B. Florence	13 James Gamble
oseph R. Chandler	14 T. M. Bibighaus
Ienry D. Moore	15 William H. Kurts
ohn Robbins, jr.	16 J. X. McLanshan
ohn McNair	17 Andrew Parker
homas Ross	18 John L. Dawson
ohn A. Morrison	19 Joseph H. Kuhns
haddeus Stevens	20 John Allison
. Glancy Jones	21 Thomas M. Howe
files M. Dimmick	22 John W. Howe (F. S.
Tenry M. Fuller	23 John H. Walker
alusha A. Grow (F. S.)	24 Alfred Gillmore
PHONE	TOTAND

2 Benjamin H. Thurston George E. King James L. Orr, (S. R.) J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) James McQueen, (S. R.)

7 Meredith P. Gentry 8 William Cullom 9 Isham G. Harris Andrew Johnson Wm. M. Churchwell

Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

	AH. ernhisel, (U.)
VIRG	
John S. Millson, (S. R.) R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) Paulus Powell, (S. R.) John S. Caskie, (S. R.) Thomas H. Bayly, (U.) A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)	9 James F. Strother 10 Charles J. Faulmer 11 John Letcher, (U.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.) 14 J. M. H. Beats, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)
Yan	CONT.

3 George B. Meacham 4 Th. Bartlett, jr., (F. S.)

*Delegates from the Territorie RECAPITULATION BY PIGURES.

12-14-14	M-			-35	-1850-'51				
1266-16					Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	
Alabama .			10.04		2	5	2	5	
Arkansas .						1	-	1	
Connecticut			1		1	3	1	8	
Delaware -					-	1	1	-	
Florida .	11.30				1	-	1	-	
Indiana .	61.				2	8	1	9	
Illinois .	300				1	6	1	6	
lows			10.0		-	2	1	1	
Kentucky -						5	6	4	
Louisiana -					1	3	1	3	
Maine -					2	5	- 2	. 5	
Massachuset	ta				9	1	10	-	
Maryland .				1	4	3	8	3	
California .						2	-	2	
Georgia -					2	6	3	5	
Michigan .					2	1	1	2	
Missouri -					3	2		5	
Mississippi -	20				CANT 120	4	-	4	
New Hamps	hire	100			2	2	2	2	
New York -					17	17	32	2	
New Jersey	632				1	4	4	1	
North Caroli	DA				0	8	6	3	
Ohio	lia:		de Carlo		10	11	10	11	
Pennsylvani			10	18	9	15	15	9	
Rhode Islan	4				1	1	2	-	
South Caroli	-	-			Y Line	7	-	7	

Total thus far - . 90 143 115 118

mocratic majority thus far mocratic majority in 1849 Democratic gain - majority of the House is Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only occurs in case the Presidential election is re-ferred to the House of Representatives, the folcase the Presidential election is relowing is the result thus far: Whig States-7.

13 2

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gia and the Carolinas.

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THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa: the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization

free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspapers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms:

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Single copy for one year Single copy for six months

Three copies for one year 500
Six copies for one year 1000
Twenty copies for one year 1000
Twenty copies for six months 1500
The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who ar disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage should indicate their wishes before that time Orders ancommunications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Good loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY.

loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY,
D. R. GOODLOE.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, June II, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Satesman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Resulted. The

which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and carnestly recommend
the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of
African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatles to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

THE WISTMINSTER REVIEW,

THE WISTMINSTER REVIEW, and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though closed and firmly averaged of the three greatest.

BLACK WOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Monday, December 1, 1851. Present, Messrs. Dove, Magruder, Bayly, Wilson, Towers, Borrows, Sweeny, Maury, French, (President,) Wirt, Thornley, Gordon,

Morgan, and Page.

Mr. Wilson, on leave, introduced an act for the improvement of 13th street west; which was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved petition and accompanying papers from the files of this Board of 12th May, 1851.

Mr. Bayley, on leave, introduced an act for laying flug stones across I street north and

18th street west; which was read three times

and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council The bill from the Board of Common Council for the relief of Z. Jones was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Police.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council twice, and referred to the Committee on Police. south, was taken up, read three times, and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council or the protection of religious worship was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Com-mittee on Police. The resolution from the Board of Common

Council in regard to a seawall on the Potomac and Eastern Branch, was taken up, read twice, and amended, and was then, on motion, referred

to the Committee on Improvements.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council in relation to the drainage and sewerage of the city was taken up, read three times,

and passed. The resolution from the Board of Common Council appointing a joint committee to repre-sent the Corporation at a Railroad Convention proposed to be held at Romney, in Virginia, vas taken up, read twice, and ordered to lie on the table.

The resolution from the Board of Common Council requesting an application to the President of the United States was taken up, read twice, and referred to Messrs. Maury, Wirt, and Thornley.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition from John M. Young and others, for closing part of the alley on reservation C; which was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council for restraining the speed of steamboats was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Comnittee on Police.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition from Henry Wheeler; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Maury, on leave, introduced an act authorizing the laying of a flag footway across Louisiana avenue, on the east side of 10th street west, and one across B street north, on he west side of said street, and for other pur-

oses; which was read three times and passed. Mr. MAURY, on leave, introduced an act auhorizing the setting the curb and paving the Sootway on the east and west sides of 2d street west, between Indiana avenue and D street north; which was read three times and passed.

The bill from the Board of Common Council

authorizing the Mayor to cause the western termination of K street north to be paved with stone was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements. The bill from the Board of Common Council for the relief of M. Holloran was taken up,

read twice, and referred to the Committee on Improvements. The bill from the Board of Common Council for the relief of W. E. Stewart was taken up,

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Improvements, reported a bill entitled an act authorizing the closing, &c., of a part of a public alley

in reservation C; which was read three times and passed. Mr. GORDON, on leave, introduced an act for 'urnishing the clerks' offices in the City Hall;

which was read three times and passed. Mr. Morgan submitted a joint resolution au thorizing an application to Congress for extending gas lights over 4½, 7th, 12th, and 14th streets; which was read three times and passed. The bill from the Board of Common Council for the relief of William Haggerty was taken

up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Mauny, from the select committee to which was referred the resolution from the Board of Common Council requesting an application to the President of the United States, reported, by way of amendment, a substitute for the same; which was considered and agreed to; and the resolution as amended was then read the third time and passed.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating H. T. L. Wilson as police officer for the Fifth Ward, in place of James Lynch, resigned; which was read and ordered o lie on the table.

The bill directing bread to be sold by the unce and pound, and repealing all former acts relating to bread and the assize thereof, being inder consideration when the Board adjourned on Monday last, was taken up, and the question being on the third reading of the same, it was decided in the negative by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messis Borrows, Wirt, Thornley, and Gordon NAIS—Messis Dove, Magruder, Bayly, Wilson, Tow weeny, Maury, Morgan, Page, and French—10. So the bill was rejected.

Mr. Mongan, on leave, introduced an act naking an appropriation for supplying a deficiency in the appropriation for constructing a cespool in the Seventh Ward; which was read hree times and passed.

Mr. Mauny, on leave, introduced an act making an appropriation to put up gas fixtures in the City Hall; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. THORNLEY, from the Committee on Po-

lice, reported without amendment the bill from the Board of Common Council for restricting he speed of steamboats, and after consideration it was, on motion, recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to consult the Atorney of the Corporation in relation to the Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Improve

ments, reported without amendment the bill from the Board of Common Council for the re-lief of M. Holloran; and it was then read the and passed. third time and passed.

read twice and ordered to lie on the table, and be published with the proceedings of the Board. and passed. It is as follows: JOINT RESOLUTION directing an application to Con-

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Entrance 54 Gold st.
Ent

that body for amendments to the city charter; to authorize the conveyance, where necessary, of the fee simple in alleys, where the same are authorized by law to be closed; and for the election of all the officers of this

Mr. Wilson, on leave, introduced an act for the improvement of Water street, between 11th and 18th streets; which was read twice and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Towers, from the Committee on Police eported without amendment the bill from the Board of Common Council to prevent the blowing of oyster horns, &c.; and it was then, on motion, ordered to lie on the table. The bill from the Board of Common Council

that Robert Crupper have leave to withdraw his to defray the expense of a survey of James's Creek was taken up, read three times, and

> up, read three times, and passed. The bill from the Board of Common Council

> Council authorizing an application to Congress for the removal of the jail and the improvement of the Judiciary Square, was taken up, read three times, and passed. Mr. Magruder moved that the Board ad-

journ; which motion was carried in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS — Messrs. Dove, Magruder, Towers, Borrows Maury, Wirt, Gordon, Morgan, Page, and French—10. NATS—Messrs. Bayly and Wilson—2. And the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, Monday, December 1, 1851. All the members present, except Messrs. Ha

enner and Miller.
Mr. Mulloy asked and obtained leave o bsence for the remainder of the evening. Mr. Callan submitted the following resolu

tion: Resolved, That the Committee on Improvements be directed to cause the room now used as a fuel room in this building, or some other room therein, to be enlarged and prepared by Monday next for the future meetings of this Board.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. BRYAN moved that it be indefinitely post poned; which motion was negatived, as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Wannall, Bryan, and Mohun—3. NATS—Messrs. Douglass, Easby, Kelly, Callan, Downer Ennis, Pepper, Brent, Hutchingson, Morgan, Cull, John son, and Van Riswick—8. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Mohun submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were read three times and passed:

and passed:

Whereas the Grand Jury of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have repeatedly condemned the jail of said county as unsuitable for the purpose for which it was erected; and whereas the said jail is, in its present location, injurious to a large portion of private property: Therefore,

Resolved, de., That the committee appointed to represent the interests of the Corporation before Congress be and they are hereby instructed to respectfully ask Congress to make an appropriation for the removal of the jail to some more suitable location; and also for an appropriation for improving Judiciary Square, on which the jail is situated.

Mr. BRYAN, from the Committee on Improvements, to which the petition was referred, re-ported a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Z. Jones;" which was read three times and

Mr. Peppen, on leave, introduced a bill entitled "An act for the relief of John Davis and others; which was read three times and passed. Mr. BRENT, on leave, introduced a bill entitled An act to defray the expense of a survey of James's creek :" which was read three times and

passed. Mr. Cull moved a reconsideration of the vote of last Monday by which, at its third reading, the bill for the relief of Frances Holden was reread twice, and referred to the Committee of jected; which motion was agreed to; and the question recurring on the third reading of the

> Mr. Ennis moved an amendment for remitbut before the question was taken, the bill and amendment were laid on the table. The bill from the Board of Aldermen author-

> izing the closing, &c., of part of a public alley in reservation C, was taken up, read three times, and passed. The bill from the Board of Aldermen for the improvement of 13th street west was taken up,

read three times, and passed. Mr. BRYAN, on leave, introduced a bill entitled "An act authorizing the taking up and re-laying the gutter on the south side of D street north, between 8th and 9th streets west; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. PEPPER submitted the following resolution, which was read and adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Police be and are nereby instructed to imquire into the expediency of de-rising some plan whereby the houses of tais city may be designated by numbers.

Corporation; which was read three times and

stones to be set and foot-way paved on the south front of squares 345, 375, 405, and 429, was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen for the

Mr. PEPPER, on leave, introduced a resolution authorizing an application to Congress for establishing an asylum for lunatics; which was

read three times and passed. Mr. Monus submitted the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Police be instructed of inquire whether there has been any violation of law a relation to the erection of vaults under the footways it he is rest and avenues of this city, and that the committee report as soon as practicable by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BRYAN, from the Committee on Improve-

nents, to which the petition was referred, reported a joint resolution authorizing Miss A. R. Dermot to extend the steps to her house on 7th street seven feet six inches from the building line; which was read twice and laid on the

The amendment of the Board of Aldermen to the bill for laying certain flag foot-ways in the First Ward was taken up and agreed to. The bill from the Board of Aldermen to grade

5th street west, from New York avenue to O acquainted with history, to be fighting each street north, was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

acquainted with history, to be fighting each other day after day, writing and printing interminable columns of verbiage, and inditing the The bills from the Board of Aldermen enti-

Mr. Wilson submitted a joint resolution directing an application to Congress for certain foot-way in the Second Ward," and "An act for middle ages. Kossuth once played teetotum amendments to the city charter; which was grading C street, from 14th to 15th street west," grading C street, from 14th to 15th street west," and the foot-ball. He was a smart boy then on were severally taken up, read the third time, the banks of the Danube. The ex-Charge to

The joint resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to cause the wall to north, between 12th and 13th streets west, was or by-way, or the fields of Hungary.

Mr. Ennis moved to amend the bill by add-ing a provise that all suits for damages now pending against the Corporation, brought by the residents of Franklin Row, be first with-drawn; which motion was agreed to. Mr. Downer moved an amendment making

the expense payable out of the general fund; which motion was negatived. Mr. WANNALL moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed; which motion was nega-tived, as follows:

Ykas—Mesers. Douglass, Kelly, Callan, Downer, Wan-nall, Pepper, and Brent—7.

NAVs—Mesers. Easby, Knnis, Bryan, Mohun, Hutching-son, Morgan, Johnson, and Hill—8. Mr. WANNALL moved that the Board do now adjourn. Previous to putting which question, The Chair laid before the Board an invitation

from the Commissioners of the Asylum to the Board to visit and inspect that institution on Thursday next; which was read and accepted. The question was then put on the motion to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative, as fol-

YEAS—Messrs. Douglass, Easby, Callan, Downer, Wan-nall, Bryan, Mohun, and Johnson—S. NAYS—Messrs. Kelly, Ennis, Pepper, Brent, Hutching-son, Morgan, and Hill—7.

And the Board adjourned.

Kossuth and the Cossacks

The approach of the greatest man of the age, Kossuth of Hungary, to the free shores of America, is stirring up elements of controversy in various quarters, from editors down to loafers, and from loafers up to Congressmen and charlatans. For a long time there has been a dispute between certain editors in this goodly mepute between certain editors in this goodly metropolis, relative to the mind, the capacity, and characteristics of Kossuth, and the Hungarian war. The ex-charge to Austria, who must have received all his intelligence when he dined one day in Schoenbrunn, from the highest authorities in the Austrian empire—from Schwartzenburg, Haynau, or worthies of that stamp-has insisted, all along, that Kossuth was no patriotno republican—no democrat—no general friefid of human liberty, in any comprehensive form—that he was, in fact, from the beginning to the end of the Hungarian struggle, merely a supporter of the exclusive Hungarian nobles, and opposed the rights of the masses of other recommendations. opposed the rights of the masses of other races who had been held in subjection to the Magyars. In opposition to this view, certain editors of the other branch of the same party have endeavored to show, by interminable extracts from all sorts of pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, and old books, that Kossuth was a republican—that he ought for the liberties of the aggregate people of Hungary—that he was and is a true patriot— and that he is the most complete and unap-

centre of the tropics. centre of the tropics.

Without at all going into the scrambling and silly details which both these classes of philosophers have raked up; without wishing to disturb the enjoyment that even now is de-rived from the expectation of the reception that will be extended to the great Magyar on his arrival in this country, we may at once pro-nounce both these classes of disputants in some measure right and correct in their conclusions respecting the character and political charac-teristics of Kossuth during his whole career in Hungary, and up to this period. Both classes of these controversialists are, in some measure, correct in their estimation of the character and history of the hero of Hungary, but it is necessary to unite the inferences and deductions of both on one platform, in order to present a full portrait of Kossuth to the mind's eye.

In the early part of Kossuth's career he was, no doubt, a monarchist, as the term is under

proachable democrat of the day, on either side

of the Atlantic, or from the north pole to the

stood in Europe, and as is represented by the ex-Charge to Austria. In a latter stage his mind had gone through the natural progress of intellectual development, and he gradually approached, through the process of paper money ism, until, during his captivity in Turkey and his career in England, he completed his political education, and now comes to this country a full-fledged, undying, and dyed-in-the-wool

All great revolutions, and every original re-

democrat.

publican that sprang from them, have passed, in every age of the world, from the depths and and dungeons of monarchy and monarchical ideas, up to the lights and heights of republicanism, by the gradual development of facts, ideas, and historical events. The great men of the American revolution were at first monarchists; and in the early stages of our struggle with Great Britain, they sought only for the aboli-tion of the tax on tea, imposed by the British Parliament. The British government refused the reasonable demands of the American peo-ple; and from that moment the fathers of the solution authorizing an application to Congress for an amendment to the city charter, giving to the people the election of all officers of the Corporation; which were the conditions and demand the fathers of the country gradually went through the process of changing their belief in monarchy and monarchical institutions, to a full faith and triumph of republicanism and demand the country gradually went through the process of changing their belief in monarchy and monarch of republicanism and democracy. The same process and gradual change characterized the old revolution in England, commenced by Hampden On motion, the bill authorizing the curband Sydney, in consequence of the ship-money and other impositions attempted by Charles the First. They commenced by avowing their belief in monarchy and in monarchical rights, to a reasonable extent; but in consequence of erection of a station-house at the Northern the opposition of the Crown, they gradually Market was taken up, read the third time, and went through the natural circle of human rights, went through the natural circle of human rights, and reached the belief which established the Commonwealth, and demolished monarchy in England for a series of years. The same char-acteristics mark the rise, progress, and history of the old French revolution. In the States General of 1789, there were few or no avowed republicans, and even Mirabeau and those associated with him claimed the right merely to form a constitutionally monarchical government. Opposition from the Crown, as in the other instances, naturally led to the development of the political mind of the age, and the consequence was the establishment of the old French repub-lic, the recollection of which has its influence at this day, even in France and in all Europe. Even in ancient times, the very old republics of Greece and Rome went through the same circle of despotism, monarchy, and democracy. With these historical examples before us,

showing the natural progress of the human mind and the human character, how foolish it is in editors calling themselves intelligent and merest sophistry that could occupy the attention of the school boys, or school men of the Austria may as well-say that Kossuth's views at this moment do not rise above tectorum or foot-ball, because it is a fact in his history that he be underpinned on the north side of K street once played these amusements in some by-lane nonsense !